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#### CHAPTER I.

#### SUMMARY

The Committee believes that it will be helpful to the readers of their Report to have at the threshold of the main body of the Report a brief summary of the approach of the Committee to the problem which it had have assigned to investigate and of the Committee's principal findings and conclusions. This summary is in no server intended to take the place of the detailed statement of the findings and conclusions of the Committee which is contained in Chapter \_\_\_\_\_\_. It socks merely to provide a birdseye view of the whole Report which, in our belief, should aid the reader in following the detailed statement of the point by point discussion contained in the Report.

of the nature of the intelligence problem. This involves a review of the history of intelligence in the United States in World War I and the period between World War I and the outbreak of World War II; the traditional attitude of the United States towards intelligence during that period; the changes which began with World War II and intensified with the entrance of the United States into that war and finally, the situation in which the United States finds itself in the period from the formal close of World War II and the period from the formal close of World War II and the period from the formal close of World War II and the period from the formal close

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of the nature of the intelligence problem is a discussion of the need of the United States for an adequate intellipence system today in the face of a tense world situation and the will of the people of the United States as expressed by Congress and its Executive Government to achieve this goal.

The immediate object of the Committee's study and the focal point of its attack upon the overall intelligence problem of the United States has been the Central Intelligence Agency thereinafter referred to as.

(CIA], its organization and its activities. As a necessary corollary the Committee has had to go into the activities of other governmental intelligence agencies of the United States - at least to the extent that they bear upon the carrying out by the CIA of its assigned functions.

### The Committee's Approach To Its Study of CIA

After a brief review of the background and history of the concept of a central intelligence agency, we begin our consideration of the CIA with an analysis of the statute pursuant to which it was created.

Security Act as an independent agency under the direction of the National Security Council The Gennest in turn, is the top policy-making body contained within the entire national For Release 2003/05/27:CIA-RDP86B00269R000500050102-8

The National Security Act as implemented by directives of the National Security Council imposes upon CIA responsibility for carrying out three essential functions. These are: First, the coordination of intelligence activities; second, the coordination of intelligence relating to the national security, and the performance centrally of certain services of common concern to the other intelligence agencies of the Government.

Act as implemented by the directives of the National Security Council sets forth a framework upon which a sound and adequate intelligence system can be built.

Accordingly, the Sommittee has taken the three essential functions which CIA is charged with carrying out as the frame of reference for its examination of CIA and of the activities of other intelligence agencies of Government in relation to CIA.

The Sommittee has considered the position of CIA within the National Security organization and Finds

it is properly situated for the effective carrying was out of its assigned function. The Committee recommends, however, that CIA be empowered and encouraged to establish through its Director closer liaison with the two members of the National Security Council upon which it is mostly

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dependent - the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense [Shap. II]

# The Organization and Administration of CIA.

A chart of the existing organization of CIA is annexed \_\_\_\_\_\_ to the main body of the Report.

Under the National Security Act the Director is given broad powers and responsibility for setting up the organization of the CIA.

The principal criticism which the Committee has to make of the present organization of CIA is that it does not reflect a sufficient understanding or appreciation of the Agency's assigned functions. Any attempt to determine these functions from the organization of CIA would necessarily result in a blurred and confused picture. This is the major defect in the existing organization of CIA.

Additionally in Chapter III the Committee has examined and appraised the various problems of the administration of CIA exclusive of its top direction (which is discussed in Chapter X) in respect of its general administrative efficiency, its personnel and its budget. The Committee has also examined in this chapter the problem of CIA's security. Here the Committee finds

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CIA has a most serious problem in that the Agency has been widely publicized and has come to be known as a secret intelligence organization. This is not only true generally but there have been as well specific and important breaches of security which have aggravated the general and, in the view of the Committee, unfortunate trend. The Committee feels that the leadership of OIA must share in the responsibility for certain specific breaches of security.

CIA's Responsibility for Coordinating Intelligence Activities.

Under the statute GIA's function of the

coordinating intelligence activities is to be exercised

by making recommendations to the National Security Council

with respect to such coordination.

With respect to such coordination.

The dominative delieves

that the statutory authorization is sufficient, and that

CIA has available to it within its own organization ad
ministrative machinery which ought to be adequate to to

out in function of condination.

the job. The Committee does not feel, however, that the south of the form of the form

common services are couched in extremely general terms

There is little evidence that the direction of CIA, or even those provisions within CIA specifically charged with that duty, a making any continuing and intensive effort to sharpen existing directives as well as by consultation and cooperation between the interested parties to achieve real coordination of specific intelligence activities. There appears to be within the CIA no appreciation that the coordination of intelligence activities is one of the three major functions assigned to the Agency to which those continuing efforts should be devoted in a substantial measure.

Intelligence activities being carried on by various agencies of Government which are completely uncoordinated and that necessarily entail wasteful and sometimes dangerous duplication. This duplication is not only harmful in terms of expense but in certain fields where available qualified personnel are extremely limited it may as well be harmful in terms of the efficiency of the collecting operation. The scientific field which under present-day conditions has a high, if not top priority of importance is an example of this.

In other fields where the duplication is less than complete the consequent uncoordinated overlapping may seriously interfere with the effectiveness of the work of the present the consequent uncoordinated overlapping may seriously interfere with the effectiveness of the work of the present the consequence of the work of the present that the consequence of the consequence of the work of the present that the consequence of the con

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geographically divided responsibility of CIA and the ederal Bureau of Investigation with respect to counterespiopage. Indeed, this is but one of the points respect of which the domestic activities of the BI which at present lies entirely outside the exist machinery for the coordination of intelligence need to be coordinated with foreign autivities of CIA.

In order to assure the fullest possible discharge by CIA of its function of coordinating activities, the Committee recommends that there be set up within CIA a staff responsible directly to the Director charged with carrying on, on a full time basis, continuous plans for coordination of specific intelligence activities. This staff should be recognized by the Director as his major support in fulfilling one of his most important and difficult assignments under the National Security Act. HAdditionally, the intelligence agencies of the several departments of Government must share in the general responsibility for carrying out effective coordination by far more active participation under the leader ship of the Director of CIA in the work of the presently constituted Intelligence Advisory Committee in this field. Finally, in order to meet the specific problem presented by the present uncoordinated activities of the FBI, it is recommended that the Director of the FBI be made a permanent member of  $\mathcal{I}\mathcal{A}$ C,

BA

In leaving this point, the Committee wishes to note its belief that coordination is most effectively achieved by agreement between the agencies to be coordinated, rather than by superimposed directive and that if leadership is supplied by CIA a major measure of coordination will be accomplished in that manner

CIA's Responsibility for the Coordination of Intelligence Relating to the National Security.

A long-felt need for the continuing coordination on the highest level of intelligence from relating to broad aspects of national policy and national security was probably the principal moving factor in bringing about the creation of CIA and its predecessor organization, Central Intelligence Group. The lack of any provisions for the product of coordinated national intelligence of this kind was one of the most significant appears of the Pearl Harbor intelligence failure.

Ideally, this type of national intelligence should be produced in the form of coordinated national estimates of such scope and breadth as to transcend the interest and competence of any single intelligence agency.

The same token, they must thereby authoritative be fully participated in by all of the principal intelligence

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agencies and all jointly should share in responsibility for the ultimate estimate.

With one or two significant exceptions whose occurrence was largely fortuitous, it appears that CIA has not effectively carried out this possibly most important single function assigned to it. The Office of Reports and Estimates (hereinafter referred to as ORE) which is the office within the CIA to which responsibility for production of intelligence is presently allocated. is a large sprawling organization concerned with a variety of activities. Comment of the organization concerned with a variety of activities. OPE produces a number of reports such as the daily and weekly summaries which are now produced in competition with similar reports produced by various other intelligence agendies and which, if they are to be produced at all by ORE ought to be produced as a common service. Where ORE produces intelligence estimates, it does so on the basis of its own research and analysis and offers its product as competitive with the similar product of other agencies, rather than as the coordinated result of the best intelligence product which each of the interested agencies is able to contribute.  ${m y}$ he failure of this type of intelligence product to meet the requirements of a true coordinated national estimate

is not substantially mitigated by the existing procedure

whereby ORE circulates its estimates to intelligence of state, termy Nonyand Avi of tames

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a formal notation of the descent or concurrence, or in some cases, abstention from voting of each such agency. It is apparent that under this procedure none of the agencies thus "voting" regards itself as a full participant contributing to the intelligence product and accepting a share in the responsibility for it.

remedied only by the CIA recognizing the responsibility which it has under the statute and assuming the leadership in organizing its own internal structure and the intelligence agencies of Government the production of coordinated national estimates. Within its own organization CIA ought to have, in liet of the present ORE, a small group of highly selected individuals whose task it would be to draw upon and review specialized intelligence products of other intelligence agencies in order to prepare for final discussion and approval by IAC a finished national intelligence estimate.

The final process of coordination should take place in the IAC. It should, to the greatest extent practicable, consist of actual discussion and review of the proposed estimate in that body conducted under the leadership of the Director of CIA. The finished product should be clearly established as the product of all of the contributing agencies in which all share and for which ved for the are 2003/05/27 LCIAVRDP86B00269R000500050102-8

The revised arrangements should also make appropriate provision for the handling of major emergency situations so that there is automatic consultation and collective responsibility when quick estimates are required. Further, the inclusion of FBI as a permanent member of IAC should assure that intelligence appraisals will be made in the light of all available evidence, domestic and foreign. This is not true today as the FBI does not enter into the production of national estimates, even under the limited "voting" procedure and there is no way of telling to what extent information collected by the FBI is taken into account.

## Performance Centrally of Services of Common Concern.

The services of common concern which can be and which to a considerable extent are being performed by CIA can be broken down into static services consisting of intelligence research, reporting and estimating services of common concern and operating services consisting of certain types of intelligence collection.

#### Static Services of Common Concern.

At the present time the static services of intelligence research and reporting are carried out in Approved For Release 2003/05/27: CIA-RDP86B00269R000500050102-8

If ORE's duties in relation to the production of national intelligence are separated out as has been werely constituted Estima proposed, and assigned to a separ seem that the remaining functions presently carried out by ORE and the personnel engaged in them could appropriately be reconstituted as a separate division of CIA. There are a number of fields, such as economic resources, industrial production, communication, science, technological and numerous others in which every intelligence agency has some interest. At the present there is an extremely noticable duplication in these and other fields Centrally produced reports and esof common interest. timates on these matters should result in great economy of effort and improvement of product. HSuch a central research division of CIA should be staffed in part by representatives of the departmental intelligence services in order that the reports and estimates produced would represent the most authoritative and coordinated opinion and be accepted as such by the various consumer agencies. Whe planning staff for coordination of activities of the Director of CIA, assisted by the IAC should review the question as to what subjects might appropriately be assigned to the new research division of GIA for central research and report. In particular, the desirability of the continuance of publication by CIA of a number of essentially political summaries which i tamorovediborireleases2003/05/27e: ChaveleresBoo26groods000001022sther

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or not such summaries might more appropriately be prepared in and circulated by the State Department which should be better equipped to perform that function.

The new Research Division of CIA\would appear to be the logical focal point for the coordination and control of scientific control intelligence. ganization within this division of a scientific branch, staffed by highly qualified personnel and empowered to draw upon the scientific personnel of such organizations of Government as the Research and Development Board and the Atomic Energy Commission for the purpose of dealing specialized with the problems in appexima fields, is a project which should have the highest priority.

Finally, it is believed that the Director of the newly constituted Research and report division, together with the Directors of the reconstituted ICAPS newly formed astimates division should be the immediate staff of the Director of CIA.

### Operating Services of Common Concern.

The operating services of common concern presently performed by CIA consist of the collection of overt intelligence which is now done through the Office of Operations the collection of secret intelligence, which is now done through the Office of Special Operations Approved For Release 2003/05/27: CIA-RDP86B00269R000500050102-8

of secret operations which is presently done through the Office of Policy Coordination (OPC).

It is believed that all of these services are appropriately allocated to CIA. however, that these separate and different operating functions are so essentially inter-related and to a large extent, even inter-dependent, that they ought to be centralized as to their direction at some point in the organization of CIA below the Director. It is the further view of the Committee that the general administrative requirements and problems of these operating offices of a unique character differ importantly from the corresponding problems of the relatively static with coordination and research. Accordingly, the Comfeels that the deministration of these three operating offices should be centered in a single administrative office which, in turn, would be responsible directly to the official of CIA charged with direction of all three operating services.

It is apparent that if these last two recommendations are carried out, all of the operating services would be combined in one branch or division of CIA which will be self-sufficient as to administration and semi-automonous under a single directing head who would be assumedly a deputy or assistant director. This result, the Cown term of the comments of the comments

argument frequently voiced that it is essentially unsound to combine in a single intelligence agency operating and coordinating functions.

This is probably the most important single

recommendation the Committee has to make with respect three operating offices. There are a number of other points, however, in respect of which their operations could be bettered and made more effective. Thus, for example, the OSO in its collection of secret intelligence needs to have a much closer liaison with other intelligence agencies, especially those of the military services and of the State Department which are its chief consumers and which should be able to guide, more effectively than they presently do, its collection efforts. Somewhat anomalously the conduct of secret openations, because o cumstances under which it was set up, is well situated to obtain a greater degree of such guidance because speuki provision has been made for its dire Departments of State and Defense. OSO for this type of liaison is as great, and the mi activities of these two offices so completely inter-related, that there should be no differentiation in their treatment.

The operating activities of CIA suffer as well the from a state of coordination of For example, as between 1 ack of coordination of For example, as between 12 Rubbst 2008/09/27 CIA RDP86B66269R006506050 1029 in

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